5.

A List of their Names who were taken out of the House, and others, (being * forty three in number) that sate in the Other House, so greatly designed for a House of Lords; with a brief Description of their Merits and Deserts: whereby it may easily appear, how fit they are to be called (as they call themselves) *Lords*; as also being so very deserving, what pity it is they should not have a Negative Voyce over the free People of this Commonwealth.

* *All of them, but four, are salary men, sons, kinsmen, and otherwise engaged to the Protector, and allyed to his Confederates.*

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY
No.
HALIDAY COLLECTION

Transferred 1914.

1. *Richard Cromwel*, eldest Son of the Protector (so called;) a Person of great Worth and Merit, and well skilled in Hawking, Hunting, Horse-racing, with other sports and pastimes; one whose Undertakings, Hazards and Services for the Cause, cannot well be numbred or set forth, unless the drinking of King *Charles's*, or (as is so commonly spoken) his Fathers Landlords health; whose Abilities in Praying and Preaching, and Love to the Sectaries, being much like his Cousin *Dick Ingoldsby's*, and he so very likely to be his Fathers Successour, and to inherit his noble Vertues, in being the *light of the Eyes, and breath of the Nostrils* of the old Heathenish Popish Laws and Customs of the Nation (especially among the Learned) the University of *Oxford* have therefore thought fit (he being also no very good Scholar) to chuse him their Chancellour. And though he was not judged meet (not having a Spirit of Government for it) to have a Command in the Army when there was fighting, or honest and wise enough to be one of the little Parliament, yet is he become a Colonel of Horse now fighting is over; as also taken in to be one of the Protectors Council, and one of the Other House, and to have the First Negative Voyce over the good People of this Commonwealth, being in so hopeful a way to have the great Negative Voyce over the whole after his Fathers Death.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY LIBRARY

2. Commissioner *Fiennes*, Son of the Lord *Say*, a Member sometime of the Long Parliament, and then a Colonel under the Earl of *Essex*, had the command and keeping of *Bristol*, but

gave it up cowardly, (as it's said) for which he had like to have lost his head; he being a lover of Kingship and Monarchy (as well as his Father) was taken in by the Protector at his first setting up, to be one of his Council, and made Commissioner of the great Seal, as also Keeper of the Privy-Seal, whereby his Interest and Revenue is raised from two or three hundred *per annum*, to two or (a) three thousand, and more: And for his Merits and Greatness, (being after the old mode) he was taken out of the late Parliament, to be the Mouth of the Protector in that Other House, and so is fit, no question, to have the second Negative Voyce over the good People of these Lands.

(a) *As saith the Book of Rates, or former Narrative.*

3. *Henry Lawrence*, a Gentleman of a Courtly Breed, and a good Trencher Man; who when the Bishops ruffled in their Pride and Tyranny, went over to *Holland*, afterwards came back, and became a Member of the Long Parliament; fell off at the beheading the late King and change of the Government, for which the Protector (then Lieutenant-General) with great Zeal declared, *That a Neutral Spirit was more to be abhor'd then a Cavaleere Spirit, and that such men as he, were not fit to be used in such a day as that, when God was cutting down Kingship root and branch*; yet came in play again (upon design) in the Little Parliament, and contributed much to the dissolving of them, as also setting up the Protector, and settling the Instrument of Government and a single Person, affirming, *That other foundation could no man lay.* For which worthy Services, and as a Snare or Bait to win over, or at least quiet the baptised people, (himself being under that Ordinance) he was made and continued President of the Protectors Council, where he hath signed many an Arbitrary and Illegal Warrant for the carrying of honest faithful men to Prisons and Exile without cause, unless their not apostatizing with them from just and honest principles. His Merits are great and many, being every way thorough-paced, and a great Adorer of Kingship; so as he deserveth, no doubt, and is every way fit, to be taken out of the Parliament, to have the third place of Honour, and Negative Voyce in the Other House over the people of these Lands.

4. Lieutenant-General *Fleetwood*, a Gentleman formerly of the Long Parliament, and a Colonel of their Army; then Lieutenant General, afterward married (honest *Iretons* Widdow) the Protectors eldest Daughter: Major General *Lambert* being put by, by the Parliament from going over to *Ireland* as Lord Lieutenant, it savouring too much of Monarchy, and being not willing to accept of a lower Title, he was sent over thither under the Title of Lord

Deputy

Deputy in his room, where he continued about three years; and to put a check upon those godly men there, who are no Friends to Monarchy, he was sent for over again, and cajoled in to be one of the Protectors Council, as also Major General of divers Counties in *England*: his Salary supposed worth (*b*) 6600 *l. per annum*, by all which he is become advanced to a princely Interest and Revenue: he is one of good principles, had he kept them, and of good words like his Father-in-law, whereby he hath deceived many an honest man, and drawn them from the Good Old Cause, and by that way hath greatly served the Protectors Designes. His Merits therefore are such, as he, no question, also, deserves to be taken out of the House, and made a Peer, and to have a Negative Voyce in the other House when it shall be named *Lords*; notwithstanding he so helpt in the Army and Long Parliament to throw down the House of Lords, and to destroy their Negative Voyce, and did fight against it in the King.

(b) *See the former Narrative.*

5. Colonel *Disbrow*, a Gentleman or Yeoman of about sixty or seventy pounds *per annum* at the beginning of the Wars; who being allyed to the Protector by Marriage of his Sister, he cast away his Spade, and took a Sword, and rise with him in the Wars, and in like manner upon the Principles of Justice and Freedom, advanced his Interest very much: if he were not of the Long Parliament, he was of the Little One, which he helped to break. Being grown considerable, he cast away the Principles by which he rise, and took on Principles of Violence and Tyranny, and helped to set up the Protector, for which he was made one of his Council, and one of the (*c*) Generals at Sea, and hath a princely command at Land, being Major General of divers Counties in the West, as also one of the Lords of the Cinque Ports. His Interest and Greatness being so far advanced, his Merits must needs be great, and he every way fit to be taken out of the House, and put into the Other House, with a Negative Voyce over the good people, for that with his Sword he can set up that again in the Protector and himself, which before he cut down in the King and Lords.

(c) His *Salary* 3236 *l.* per annum. *See Former Narrative, or Book of* Rates.

6. Lord *Viscount Lisle*, Eldest Son of the Earl of *Leicester*, he was of the Long Parliament to the Last, and at the change of Government, and making Laws of Treason against a single persons Rule, and, no question, concur'd with the rest therein: he was also of the Little Parliament, and of all the Parliaments since; was all along of the Protectors (*d*) Council, and was never to seek; who having learned so much by changing with every Change, and keeping still (like his

(d) *His Salary* 1000*l.* per annum

his Father-in-law the Earl of *Salisbury*, and *Peter Sterry*) on that side which hath proved Trump, nothing need farther be said of his fitness (being such a man of (*e*) principles) to be taken out of the Parliament, to have a settled Negative Voyce in the Other House over all the good people of these Lands, he being a Lord of the old Stamp already, and in time so likely to become a Peer.

(e) *Ask his late Wifes Sister, the Lady Sands.*

7. Sir *Gilbert Pickering*, Knight of the old Stamp, and of a considerable Revenue in *Northampton-shire*, one of the Long Parliament, and a great stickler in the change of the Government from Kingly to that of a Commonwealth; helped to make those Laws of Treason against Kingship, hath also changed with all changes that have been since: he was one of the Little Parliament, and helped to break it, as also of all the Parliaments since; is one of the Protectors (*f*) Council; and, as if he had been pin'd to his Sleeve, was never to seek; is become high Steward of *Westminster*; and being so finical, spruce, and like an old Courtier, is made Lord Chamberlain of the Protectors Houshold or Court; so that he may well be counted fit and worthy to be taken out of the House, to have a Negative Voyce in the Other House, though he helped to destroy it in the King and Lords. There are more besides him, that make themselves *transgressors, by building again the things which they once destroyed.*

(f) *His Salary* 1000*l.* *per annum, besides his other places.*

8. *Walter Strickland*, sometime Agent or Embassador to the Dutch in the low Countries from the long Parliament, and a good Friend of theirs; at length became a Member of that Parliament; was also of the little Parliament, which he helped to break; was of the Parliament since, and is now of the Protectors (*g*) Council: he is one that can serve a Commonwealth and also a Prince, so he may serve himself and his own ends by it; who having so greatly profited by attending the *Hogan Mogans*, and become so expert in the Ceremony Postures, and thereby so apt like an Ape (with his brother Sir *Gilbert*, and the President) to imitate or act the part of an old Courtier in the new Court, was made Captain General of the Protectors Mag-pye or Gray-Coated Foot-guard in *White-hall* (as the Earl of *Holland* formerly to the King:) who being every way of such worth and Merits, no question can be made, or exceptions had against his fitness to be taken out of the Parliament to exercise a Negative Voyce in the Other House over the people of this Commonwealth.

(g) *Salary* 1000*l.* *per annum, besides other places.*

9. Sir *Charles Ousely*, a Gentleman who came something late into play on this side, being converted from a Cavaleere

in

in a good hour. He became one of the Little Parliament, which he helped to break, and to set the Protector on the Throne; for which worthy service, he was (as he well deserved) taken in to be one of his Council; was also of the Parliaments since: a man of constancy and certainty in his principles, much like the winde; and although he hath done nothing for the Cause whereby to merit, yet is he counted of that worth, as to be every way fit to be taken out of the Parliament, to have a Negative Voyce in the Other House over such as have done most, and merited highest in the Cause, (the Protector and his fellow Negative Men excepted) and over all the Commonwealth beside.

10. Mr. *Rouse*, one of the Long Parliament, and by them made Provost or Master of *Eaton* Colledge; he abode in that Parliament, and helped to change the Government into a Commonwealth, and to destroy the Negative Voyce in the King and Lords, was also of the Little Parliament, and their Speaker; who when the good things came to be done which were formerly declared for, (and for not doing of which, the Old Parliament was pretendedly dissolved) being an old Bottle, and so not fit to bear that new Wine, without putting it to the question, left the chair, and went with his fellow old *Bottles* to *White-hall*, to surrender their power to the General, which he as Speaker, and they by signing a Parchment or Paper, pretended to do. The colourable foundation for this Apostacy, upon the Monarchical foundation, being thus laid, and the General himself (as Protector) seated thereon, he became one of his (*h*) Council, (good old man) and well he deserved it; for he ventured hard: he was also of the Parliaments since; and being an aged Venerable man, (all exceptions set aside) may be counted worthy to be taken out of the House to have a Negative Voyce in the Other House over all that shall question him for what he hath done, and over all the people of these Lands besides, though he would not suffer it in the King and Lords.

(h) *His Salary for both places* 1500 l. per annum.

11. Major General *Skippon*, sometime called *The honest English Captain in the Netherlands*, was afterward Captain of those of the Artillery Ground in *London*; who refusing to attend the King at *York* when he sent unto him, and adhering to the Parliament, was by them made Major General under the Earl of *Essex*, under whom many an honest man lost his life in fighting for the Cause of Freedom and Justice, and against the Negative Voyce of the King and Lords, whose blood surely will lye at some bodies door, and cry. He was of the Long Parliament, and helped to change the Government, and make the Laws of Treason against a single persons Rule, and was outed with

them. After the Little Parliament (for endeavouring to bring forth what the old Parliament was turn'd out for not doing) was dissolv'd, he was brought in play again, by means of *Philip Nye* (Metropolitan Tryer of *White-hall*) and made one of the Protectors (*i*) Council, and Major General of the City in the decimating business; hath been of all the Parliaments since: who being so grave and Venerable a man, his errour in leading men to fight against the Kings Negative Voyce, may be forgiven him, and he admitted as fit to be taken out of the House to have a Negative Voyce in the Other House himself, not onely over those who have fought along with him, but all the people of these Lands besides; the rather, for that he is very aged, and not likely to exercise that power long.

(h) *His Salary for both places 1666 l. 13 s. 4 d.*

12. Colonel *Sydenham*, a Gentleman of not very much *per annum* at the beginning of the Wars; was made Governour of *Melcomb Regis* in the West; became one of the Long Parliament, and hath augmented his Revenue to some purpose: he helped, no question, to change the Government, and make those Laws of Treason against Kingship; was also of the Little Parliament, and of those that were since; one also of the Protectors (*k*) Council; hath a Princely command in the Isle of *Wight*; is one of the Commissioners of the Treasury: by all which he is grown very great and considerable: and although he hath not been thorough-paced for Tyranny in time of Parliaments, yet it being forgiven him, is judged of that worth and merit as to be every way fit to be taken out of the House to have a Negative Voyce in the Other House over all his Dependants, and all the people of these Lands besides, hoping thereby he may so be redeemed, as never to halt or stand off for the future against the Protectors Interest.

(i) *His Salary for both places 2000 l. per annum.*

13. Col. *Mountague*, a Gentleman of *Huntingdonshire*, of a fair Estate, a Colonel formerly in the Association Army, under the Earl of *Manchester*, where he for some time appeared (whilst Colonel *Pickering* lived) to be a Sectary, and for Lay-mens preaching, as also a lover of the Rights and Freedoms of the People, rather then of the principle he now acts by; but that honest Colonel dying, some other things also coming between, he became of another minde: he gave off being a Souldier about the time of the new Model, it's likely upon the same account with Colonel *Russel*; did not greatly approve of beheading the King, or change of the Government, or the Armies last march into *Scotland*, as the Protector (then General) may witness; yet after the War was ended at *Worcester*, and the

old

old Parliament diſſolv'd, he was taken in (though no change appearing from what he was before) to be of the Little Parliament, which he helped to break, and to ſet up Monarchy anew in the Protector, which he deſignedly was called to do; for which worthy ſervice he was made one of the Council, (*l*) a Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, and one of the Generals at Sea; he was of the Parliaments ſince: all which conſidered, none need queſtion his fitneſs to be a Lord, and to be taken out of the Houſe to have a Negative Voyce in the Other Houſe, not onely over the Treaſury and Sea-men, but all the good people of theſe Lands beſides.

(l) *His Salary* 3095 l. per annum.

14. Colonel *Philip Jones*, his Original is from *Wales*; at the firſt of the Wars he had about 17 or 20 *l. per annum*, and improved his intereſt upon the account of the cauſe; firſt was an Agent for ſome Parliamenteers to *London*, where gaining acquaintance, and making good uſe of them, he became Governour of a Gariſon, then a Colonel, as alſo Steward of ſome of the Protectors Lands in *Wales*, and one of the Long Parliament; after of the Little Parliament, which he helped to break, and to advance the General his Maſter to be Protector; for which goodly ſervice, himſelf was advanced to be one of his Council, afterward Comptroller of his Houſhold or Court: he made Hay whilſt the Sun ſhin'd, and hath improved his Intereſt and Revenue in Land (well (*m*) gotten, no queſtion) to 3000 *l. per annum*, if not more: he is alſo very well qualified with ſelf-denying principles to the Protectors Will and Pleaſure, ſo as he is fit, no doubt, to riſe yet higher, and to be taken out of the Houſe to be a Lord, and to have a Negative Voyce in the Other Houſe over all the good people in *Wales*, (if they pleaſe) and over all the Commonwealth beſide, whether they pleaſe or not. All have not loſt by the cauſe, though ſome have.

(m) *If part of the purchaſe money was not paid with the great bribe of about* 3000 l. *for which (as it's credibly reported) he hath been privately queſtioned, he would do well to clear himſelf, being very much ſuſpected, having gotten ſo great an Eſtate in ſo ſhort a time*

15. Commiſsioner *Liſle*, ſometime a Counſellour in the Temple; one of the Long Parliament, where he improved his intereſt to purpoſe, and bought State Lands good cheap; afterwards became a Commiſſioner of the Great Seal, and helped in Parliament to change the Government from Kingly to Parliamentary, or of a Commonwealth; changed it again to Kingly, or of a ſingle perſon, and did ſwear the Protector at his firſt inſtalling chief Magiſtrate, to the hazard of his Neck, contrary to four (*n*) Acts of Parliament, which he helped to make, with others, that make it Treaſon ſo to do. He hath lately retired for Sanctuary into Mr. *Rowes* Church, and is ſtill Commiſſioner

(n) *See theſe Acts in a Book called* The Looking-Glaſs, *pag.* 43, 44.

missioner (o) of the Seal; and being so very considerable in worth and merit, is also fit to be taken out of the House to have a Negative Voyce in the Other House over the good people, and all such who shall any way question him: he is since made President of the high Court (so called) of Justice.

(o) *salary* 1000l. per annum.

Treason never prospers; what's the reason?
For when it prospers, none dare call it Treason.

16. Chief Justice *Glyn*, sometime a Councellour at Law, and Steward of the Court at *Westminster*, formerly one of the Long Parliament, and that helped to bait the Earl of *Strafford*, and bring him to the block; was Recorder of *London*, and one of the Eleven Members impeached by the Army of (p) Treason, and by that Parliament committed to the Tower: the Protector (through Apostacy) assuming the Government, took him up, and made him a Judge; and finding him so fit for his turn, did also make him Chief Justice of *England*: so that of a little man, he is grown up into a great Bulk and Interest, and of complying principles to the life, who being so very useful to advance and uphold the Protectors great Negative Voyce, is thereby, questionless, in his sence fit to be taken out of the House, and to have a Negative Voyce himself in the Other House, not onely over the people, but over the Law he is to be chief Judge of, and in a capacity to hinder that no good Law for the future be made for the ease of the people, or hurt of the Lawyers Trade.

(p) *He helped to raise the City against the Army, and made the Speaker flee to the Army for shelter, and chose another speaker in his room in the Kings behalf; and a great deal more.*

(p) *His Salary* 1000l. per annum

17. *Bulstrode Whitlock*, formerly a Counsellour at Law, one of the Long Parliament, profited there, and advanced his interest very greatly; became one of the Commissioners of the great Seal; one that helped to change the Government, and make Laws against a single persons Rule: in the time of the Little Parliament, he went Embassadour to *Sweden* in great State; that Parliament being dissolved, he agitated there for the Protector, then came over; and when some Alteration and pretended Reformation was made in the Chancery, he stood off from being any longer a Commissioner of the Seal, and became one of the Supervisors of the Treasury at 1000 *l. per annum* (q) Salary: he is one who is guided more by (r) Policy then by conscience; and being on that account the more fit for the Protectors service, there is no question to be made of his worth and merit to be taken out of the House to have a Negative Voyce in the Other House over the people there, though he helped to put it down in the King and Lords.

(o) *See Book of* Rates.

(r) *Ask* George Cockain.

William

18. *William Lenthal*, a Counsellour at Law, made Speaker of the Long Parliament by the late King; sate it out in all Changes, weather'd many a Storm and high Complaint made against him, and was too hard and weildy for all his Opposers: his policy and good hap carryed him on so, as he ended his being Speaker, with the ending of that Parliament. For the time of his sitting, he advanced his Interest and Revenue very much; became Mr. of the *Rolls*; purchased Lands in others names as well as in his own, for fear of the worst; he was (to be sure) at the change of the Government from Kingly or of a single person and a House of Lords, as being *useless*, (f) *chargeable and dangerous*: As likewise at the making those Laws of Treason against a single person for the future (not yet repealed.) The Little Parliament (where some of his Law Judicature was questioned) being dissolved, and the Protector taking the Government upon him, he adventured to comply with the rest, notwithstanding the danger, that so he might keep his place and interest, and avoid a new Storm or Frown from the present Power. Men need not seek far, or study much to read him, and what principles he acts by. All things considered, he may, doubtless, be very fit to be Lord of the *Rolls*, being Master already, and to be taken out of the Parliament to be made a Lord, and to have a Negative Voyce in the Other House over the people, as well as over the causes in the *Rolls*, being so thoroughly exercised in Negatives at his own will and pleasure, as too many have sadly felt.

(f) *See two Declarations of Parliament; one against the Lords, the other against Kingship.*

19. Mr. *Cleypole*, Son of Mr. *Cleypole* in *Northamptonshire*, now Lord *Cleypole*, he long since married the Protectors Daughter; a person whose qualifications not answering those honest principles formerly so pretended to, of putting none but godly men into places of trust, was a long time kept out; but since the Apostacy from those principles, as also the practise brake in, and his Father-in-law (the head thereof) came to be Protector, he was then judged good enough for that dispensation, and so taken in to be (t) Master of his Horse; (as Duke *Hamilton* to the King.) Much need not be said of him, his Relation, as Son-in-law to the Protector, is sufficient to bespeak him every way fit to be taken out of the House, and made a Lord; and having so long time had a Negative Voyce over his Wife, Spring Garden, the Ducks, Deer, Horses and Asses in *Jameses Park*, is the better skilled how to exercise it again in the Other House over the good people of these Nations, without any gainsaying or dispute.

(t) *His Salary is not well known.*

20. Lord *Faulconbridge*, a Gentleman whose Relations are most Cavaleeres, (his Uncle formerly Governour of *Newark*

for the King againſt the Parliament) was abſent over the water in the time of the late Wars; a Neuter at leaſt, if not diſaffected to the cauſe; came back, the Wars being over, and hath lately marryed one of the Protectors Daughters, and was in a fair way (had things hit right) to have been one of his Council, as well as his Son-in-law; however,(ſuitable to the times) he is lately made a Colonel of Horſe: his Relation both to the old and new Monarchy, may ſufficiently plead his worth and merits, not onely to have his Daughter, but alſo a Negative Voyce in the other Houſe, over all that adventured their lives in the cauſe formerly, and over all the people of theſe Lands beſides.

21. Colonel *Howard*, his Intereſt (which is conſiderable) is in the North; his Relations there are moſt Papiſts and Cavaleeres, whom he hath courted and feaſted kindly, and ſerved their Intereſt to purpoſe; it's no matter who loſt by it: in favour to Sir *Arthur Haſlerigg*, was made Captain of the Generals Life-Guard when he was in *Scotland*, wherein he continued for ſome time in *England* after he was Protector; but not being a Kinſman, or a perſon further to be confided in, in that place, was ſhuffled out from thence; and to ſtop his mouth, made a Colonel, and, as the Book ſays, a Major General, and had power of Decimation, as alſo made Governour of *Barwick*, *Tinmouth*, and *Carliſle*; hath alſo taſted with the firſt, of that ſweet Fountain of new honour, being made a *Viſcount*: he was of the Little Parliament, and all the Parliaments ſince; is a Member of Mr. *Cockains* Church, and of very complying principles (no queſtion) to the ſervice of the new Court, from whence he received his new honour; and having with his fellow Lord *Cleypole* ſo excellent a ſpirit of Government over his Wife, Family and Tenants in the Country, to be taken out of the Houſe to have a Negative Voyce in the Other Houſe, might ſeem of right to belong unto him, being alſo lorded beforehand.

A Colonel man told ſome of the Council worſe things of him then theſe.

22. Lord *Broghil*, his Riſe and Relation for means, is *Ireland*, a Gentleman of good parts and wit, able to make a Romance, but was not looked on formerly by thoſe of the Good Old Cauſe, as a perſon fit to be truſted with the command of one Town or Caſtle in *Ireland*; yet is he now, by this happy change, become a goodly Convert to be confided in, and is made (*w*) Preſident of the Protectors Council in *Scotland*: he was of the Latter Parliaments; a great Kingling, and one that in the Laſt Parliament (ſo called) put on hard that way; wherefore it were great pity, he being alſo a Lord of the old Stamp, and ſo well gifted, if he ſhould not be one to have a Negative Voyce in the Other Houſe over the people of *England* and *Scotland*, as well as of *Ireland*; it being a good while ſince, and almoſt forgotten,

(*w*) His Salary 1474l. per annum.

that

that the Protector ſaid, *It would never be well, and we ſhould never ſee good days, whilſt there was one Lord left in* England, *and until the Earl of* Mancheſter *was called Mr.* Mountague.

23. Colonel *Pride*, then Sir *Thomas*, now Lord *Pride*, ſometime an honeſt Brewer in *London*, went out a Captain upon the account of the Cauſe, fought on, and in time became a Colonel, did good ſervice in *England* and *Scotland*, for which he was well rewarded by the Parliament: with cheap Debenters of his Souldiers and others, he bought good Lands at eaſie rates; gave the Long Parliament a Purge, fought againſt the King and his Negative Voyce, and was againſt the Negative Voyce of his Brethren, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, being unwilling to have any in the Land; but hath now changed his mind and principles with the times, and will fight for a Negative Voyce in the Protector, and alſo have one himſelf, and be a Lord, for he is a Knight of the new Order already, and grown very bulky and conſiderable: it is hard to ſay how the people will like it. However, his worth and merits rightly meaſured, will, no queſtion, render him fit to be taken out of the Houſe to be one of the Other Houſe, and to have a Negative Voyce not onely over the Bears, but all the people of theſe Lands, though he did formerly ſo opppoſe and fight againſt it: and the Noble Lawyers will be glad of his company and friendſhip, for that there is now no fear of his *hanging up their Gowns by the Scotiſh Colours in Weſtminſter-hall*, as he formerly ſo greatly boaſted and threatned to do.

24. Colonel *Hewſon*, then Sir *John*, now Lord *Hewſon*, ſometime an honeſt Shoomaker or Cobler in *London*, went out a Captain upon the account of the Cauſe, was very zealous, fought on ſtoutly, and in time became a Colonel, did good ſervice both in *England* and *Ireland*, was made Covernour of *Dublin*, became one of the little Parliament, and of all the Parliaments ſince, a Knight alſo of the new Stamp. The world being ſo well amended with him, and the ſole ſo well ſtitcht to the upper Leather, having gotten ſo conſiderable an Intereſt and Means, may well be counted fit to be taken out of the Houſe to be a Lord, and to have a Negative Voyce in the Other Houſe over all of the gentle Craft, and Cordwayners Company in *London*, (if they pleaſe:) but though he be ſo conſiderable, and of ſuch Merit in the Protectors, as alſo in his own eſteem, not onely to be a Knight, but alſo a Lord; yet it will hardly paſs for currant with the good people of theſe Lands, it being ſo far beyond the Laſt; neither will they think him fit (ſaving the Protectors pleaſure) to have a Negative Voyce over them, though he formerly fought ſo ſtiffly againſt it in the King and Lords, in order to ſet them free.

Col-

25. Colonel *Barkstead*, then Sir *John*, now Lord *Barkstead*, sometime a Goldsmith in the *Strand* of no great rank, went out a Captain to *Windsor* Castle, was sometime Governour of *Reading*, got at length to be a Colonel, then made Lieutenant of the Tower by the old Parliament. The Protector (so called) finding him fit for his turn, continued him there, and also made him Major General of *Middlesex* in the Decimating business, and assistant to Major General *Skippon* in *London*: he is one to the life to fulfil the Protectors desires whether right or wrong, for he will dispute no commands, or make the least demur, but (in an officious way) will rather do more then his share: his principles for all Arbitrary things whatsoever being so very thorough, let friends or foes come to his Den, they come not amiss so he gets by it; yea, rather then fail, he will send out his armed men to break open honest mens Houses, and seize their persons, and bring them to his Goal, and then at his pleasure turns them out: he hath erected a principality in the Tower, and made Laws of his own, and executes them in a Martial way over all comers; so that he hath great command, and makes men know his power: he was of the latter Parliaments; is one of the Commissioners (like the Bishops Panders in the Kings days) for suppressing Truth in the Printing-Presses, an oppression once the Army so greatly complained of; is for Sanctuary gotten in to be a Member of Mr. *Griffiths* Church; is also knighted after the new Order: and the better to carry on the Protectors Interest among the ear-boar'd slavish Citizens, is lately become an (*x*) Alderman: so that he hath advanced his Interest and Revenue to purpose. His Titles and Capacities emblazoned, will sufficiently argue his worth and merits, and speak him out fully to be a man of the times, and every way deserving to be yet greater, and (*Haman*-like) to be set higher. All which considered, it would seem a wrong not to have taken him out of the House, and made him a Lord of the Other House with a Negative Voyce there, as well as where he is; the rather, for that he knows so well how to exercise the same, having used it so long a season, as likewise that he may obstruct and hinder whoever shall question or desire Justice against him for his wicked doings.

(*x*) *His Salary* 2000*l.* *per annum.*

26. Colonel *Ingoldsby*, a Gentleman of *Buckinghamshire*, allyed to the Protector; he betook himself to the Wars on the right side as it happened, and in time became a Colonel: a Gentleman of courage and valour, but not very famous for any great exploits, unless for beating the honest Inne-Keeper of *Alisbury* in *White-hall*; for which the Protector committed him to the Tower, but was soon released: No great friend of the Sectaries (so called) or the cause

of

of Freedom then fought for, as ſeveral of his then, and now Officers and Souldiers can witneſs; and although it be well known, and commonly reported, That he can neither pray or preach, yet complying ſo kindly with the new Court, and being in his principles for Kingſhip, as alſo a (y) Colonel of Horſe, and the Protectors Kinſman, he may well be reckoned fit to be taken out of the Houſe and made a Lord, and to have a Negative Voyce in the Other Houſe over the good people of this Land; the rather, for that he as a Gentleman, engaged and fought onely for money and honour, and nothing elſe.

27. Colonel *Whaly*, formerly a Woollen-Draper, or petty Merchant in *London*, whoſe Shop being out of ſorts, and his Caſh empty, not having wherewithal to ſatisfie his Creditors, he fled into *Scotland* for refuge till the Wars began, then took on him to be a Souldier, whereby he hath profited greatly; was no great Zealot for the cauſe, but happening on the right ſide, he kept there, and at length was made Commiſſary General of the Horſe: he was of theſe latter Parliaments, and being ſo very uſeful and complying to promote the Protectors deſignes, was made (y) Major General of two or three Counties: he is for a King or Protector, or what you will, ſo it be liked at Court; is with his little Brother *Glyn*, grown a great man, and very conſiderable, and wiſer (as the Protector ſaith) then Major-General *Lambert*; who having with his fellow Lords *Cleypole* and *Howard*, ſo excellent a ſpirit of Government over his Wife and Family, being alſo a Member of (z) *Thomas Goodwins* Church, no queſtion need be made of his merit of being every way fit to be a Lord, and to be taken out of the Houſe to have a Negative Voyce in the Other Houſe over the people, for that *he never* (as he ſaith) *fought againſt any ſuch thing as a Negative Voyce.*

(p) *His Salary* 1141l. 3 s. 3 d.

(z) *Note that man for what you may read in the Poſt-Script.*

28. Colonel *Goff*, (now Lord *Goff* that would be) ſometime Colonel *Vaughans* Brothers Prentice, (a Salter in *London*) whoſe time being near or newly out, betook himſelf to be a Souldier inſtead of ſetting up his Trade; went out a Quarter-maſter of Foot, and continued in the Wars till he forgot what he fought for; in time became a Colonel, and (in the outward appearance) very zealous, and frequent in praying, preaching, and preſſing for Righteouſneſs and Freedom, and highly eſteemed in the Army on that account when honeſty was in faſhion; yet having at the ſame time (like his General) an evil Tincture of that ſpirit that loved and ſought after the favour and praiſe of Man more then that of God, as by woful experience in both of them hath ſince appeared, he could not further believe or perſevere upon that account, but by degrees fell off: and this was he who with Colonel *White*, brought Muſqueteers and turned the honeſt Members left behind in the Little Parliament out of the Houſe. Com-

plying thus kindly with the Protectors Designes and Interest, was made (a) Major General of *Hantshire* and *Sussex*; was of the late Parliament, hath advanced his interest greatly, and is in so great esteem and favour at Court, as he is judged the onely fit man to have Major General *Lamberts* Place and Command, as Major General of the Army; and having so far advanced, is in a fair way to the Protectorship hereafter, if he be not served as *Lambert* was. He being so very considerable a person, and of such great worth, there is no question of his deserts and fitness to be taken out of the House to be a Lord, and to have a Negative Voyce in the Other House; the rather, for that he *never in all his life* (as he saith) *fought against any such thing as a single person, or a Negative Voyce, but onely to put down* Charles, *and set up* Oliver, and hath his end.

(a) *His Salary* 1141*l.* 3 *s.* 3 *d. besides Major-Generalship.*

29. Colonel *Berry*, his Original was from the Iron Works, as a Clerk or Overseer, betook himself to the Wars on the Parliaments side, profited greatly in his undertaking, and advanced his interest very far; who though he wore not the Jesters Coat, yet being so ready to act his part, and please his General, in time he became a Colonel of Horse in the Army, afterward a Major General of divers Counties, a command fit for a Prince, wherein he might learn to lord it in an Arbitrary way beforehand at his pleasure; that he is of complying principles with the Court, his preferment sufficiently speaks out (neither ought any other be believed of him, or any of his brethren, without a real demonstration to the contrary) so that he may well pass for one to be a Lord, and to be taken out of the House to have a Negative Voyce over the people, being so far advanced and gotten out of the pit above them; and if he did formerly fight against a Negative Voyce, and lording it over the people, it may be forgiven him.

30. Colonel *Cooper*, sometime a Shop-keeper, or Salter in *Southwark*, a Member of *Thomas* (b) *Goodwins* Church, one formerly of very high principles for common Justice and Freedom, like his brother, *Tichborn*. The Army then in *Scotland*, sending into *England* for faithful praying men to make Officers of, the honest people in the Burrough recommended him to the General, in order to have a command; who accordingly went down, but left his Principles behind him, and espoused other; was made a Colonel at the first dash; and though he began late, yet hath so well improved his interest, as he hath already gotten as many hundreds *per annum*, as he had hundred pounds when he left his Trade: he hath a Regiment of Foot in *Scotland*, and another in *Ireland*, where he is Major General of the *North* in *Venables* Room, and Governour of *Carrick fergus*, so as he is in a very hope-

(b) *Note him for the goodly speech he made to his new Protector.*

ful

ful way to be a great man indeed: he was of the Latter Parliaments, and there is full proof that he is every way thorough-paced and true to the new Court-interest: so that upon the whole, he also may be counted fit to be a Lord of the Other House; and to have a Negative Voyce over the good people in *Southwark*, if they please, and all the people of these Lands beside, it being the Protectors pleasure; the rather, he being the Mirrour of the times for thorough change of principles, Alderman *Tichborn* and *O. P.* excepted.

31. Alderman *Pack*, then Sir *Christopher*, now Lord *Pack*; his rise formerly was by dealing in Cloth, near the beginning of the Long Parliament, was made an Alderman, was then very discreet, and medled little, more like a Neuter or close Malignant, then a Zealot for the cause; was a Commissioner of the Customs, also Sheriff, and Lord Maior of *London* next after Alderman *Viner*: the Protector taking on him the Government, the Sunshine of the new Court pleased him, and brought him in full complyance: he was one of the Last Parliament, and zealous to re-establish Kingship in the person of the (c) Protector, and judged the onely meet man to bring the Petition into the House, *praying him to accept of, and take it upon him*; which though he then refused, yet (as is reported) hath since repented his then refusal. However, the now Lord *Pack* deserves well at his hands for that good service, who being a true Kingling, and of right Principles to the Court-interest, hving also been a Lord (to wit, Maior) once before, may upon the whole be counted very worthy to be again so called, and to have a Negative Voyce in the Other house over *London*, and all the people of these Lands beside.

(c) *For which good service, upon his Petition to the Protector, he discharged him from an account of* 16000*l. which he & others were lyable to make good to the Treasury of the Customs.*

32. Alderman *Tichborn*, then Sir *Robert*, (Knight of the new Stamp) now Lord *Tichborn*; at the beginning of the Long Parliament, when a great Spirit was stirring for Liberty and Justice, many worthy Petitions and Complaints were made against Patentees, the Bishops, and the Earl of *Strafford*: he being the Son of a Citizen, and Young, fell in and espoused the good cause and principles then on Foot, and thereby became very popular, and was greatly cryed up by the good people of the City, *&c.* His rise was first in the Military way, where he soon became a Colonel, and by the Parliament made Lieutenant of the Tower of *London*; and though he was a Colonel, yet never went out to fight, but became an Alderman very timely, and then soon began to cool and lose his former Zeal and Principles, and left off preaching (as his Pastor Mr. *Lockyer* did the Church) to his brother *George Cockain*. He was afterward Sheriff, and Lord Mayor in his turn; was also of the Committees for the sale of States Lands, whereby he advanced his Interest and Revenue consi-

siderably: out of Zeal to the publick, he offered the Parliament to serve them freely as a Commissioner of the Customs, whereby he supplanted another, and planted himself in his room, and then with the rest of his brethren, petitioned the Committee of the Navy for a Salary, and had it; notwithstanding he was so well rewarded for his pains (after he had pretended to serve them for nothing) yet with his brother Col. *Harvy* and Captain *Langham* came off blewly in the end: He was of the little Parliament, and helped to dissolve it; one of the late Parliament also: he hath by degrees sadly lost his Principles, and forgotten the Good Old Cause, and espoused and taken up another, being so very officious for the new Court-interest, and such a stickler for them, he is become a great Favorite: it's not hard to read his change, it being in so great Letters. All things considered, he is (no question) fit to be called *Lord Tichborn*, being also so willing to receive and resolve to own that Title whoever maligns it, as also of the Judgement *that whatever passes from him in any other name, will be void in law*: wherefore to have a Negative Voyce in the Other House over *London*, and all the good people of these Lands, is very suitable to him; and what though he was so great an Opponent to those things formerly? it's no matter; then was then, and now is now.

33. Sir *William Roberts*, a Gentleman who in the time of the Bishops ruffling, went into *Holland*, and lived there for a season; the Parliament ruling, and in war with the King, came over again, and after the then mode, found favour, having upon the forementioned account been out of the Land, and was made a great Committee-man, and in much employment, whereby he well advanced his interest, and is grown a great man. He was of the little Parliament, and helped to break it, and then (according to *Rev.* 11.10.) rejoyced and made merry with the rest of his brethren in Colonel *Sydenhams* Chamber, *&c.* as the Lawyers and other vild persons made Bonfires, and drank Sack at the Temple and elsewhere: but if ever a spirit of Life from God (which is not far off) comes in to raise up that honest Spirit by which some of them were acted, will not he, his brethren, and the rest of that earthly rout, (the false Spirit of Magistracy and Ministry) be tormented and afraid? He was of the Parliaments since, and no doubt of right principles to the Court interest, wherein his own is bound up: Is one that helps on the bondage in divers great (d) Committees where he sits; and is therefore, no question, the more fit to be called Lord *Roberts*, and to be taken out of the House to have a Negative Voyce in the Other House over the people, being so greatly experienced in that way already, having continued in the aforesaid Committee so long.

(d) *His Salary 900 l. per annum, though he hath a good estate.*

34. Col.

34. Colonel *John Jones*, a Gentleman of *Wales*, one of the Long Parliament, was a Commissioner in *Ireland* for governing that Nation under the Parliament. One of good principles for common Justice and Freedom, had he kept them, and not fallen into temptation; he helped to change the Government, and make those Laws of Treason against a single persons Rule; hath a considerable Revenue, and it's likely did not lose by his employment: he is Governour of the Isle of *Angleſey*, and lately marryed the Protectors Sister, (a Widdow) by which means he might have become a great man indeed, did not something stick which he canaot well get down: he is not thorough-paced for the Court-proceedings, nor is his conscience fully hardned against the Good Old Cause; but there is great hope (no question) that in time he may be towardly: however, (for Relation sake) he may be counted fit (with his Name-sake and Countryman *Philip*) to be called *Lord Jones*, and to be taken out of the House to have a Negative Voyce in the Other House over the people; and all his being against such things formerly, may be forgiven, and not once remembred against him.

35. Mr. *Edmond Thomas*, a Gentleman of *Wales*, of considerable means, a Friend of *Philip Joneſes*, and allyed to *Walter Strickland*, (both of the Council) and brought in upon their account; and of complying principles, no question, to say no more of him, (not having been long in play) being none of the great Zealots or high Sectaries (so called) in *Wales*, may doubtless be counted wise and good enough to make a simple Lord of the Other House, and to be called Lord *Thomas*, and to have a Negative Voyce over all the good people in *Wales*, with his Countrymen *John* and *Philip*, and over all the people of these Lands besides.

36. Sir *Francis Russel*, Knight Baronet of the old Stamp, a Gentleman of *Cambridgeshire*, of a considerable Revenue: in the beginning of the Wars was first for the King, then for the Parliament, and a Colonel of Foot under the Earl of *Mancheſter*; a man (like *William Sedgwick*) high flown, but not serious or substantial in his principles: he continued in his Command till the new Model, then took offence, and fell off, or laid aside by them: no great Zealot for the cause, therefore not judged honest, serious or wise enough to be of the little Parliament, yet was of these latter Paliaments: Is also Chamberlain of *Chester* at about 500 *l. per annum*; he marryed his eldest Daughter to *Harry Cromwel*, second son of the Protector, then Colonel of Horse, now Lord Deputy (so called) of *Ireland*, another to

Colonel *Reynolds*, a new Knight, and General of the Engliſh Army in *France*, under Cardinal *Mazarine*, ſince (with (*e*) Colonel *White* and others) caſt away coming from *Mardike*; there is no queſtion but his principles are for Kingſhip and the new Court, being ſo greatly concern'd therein: wherefore it were great pity if he ſhould not alſo be taken out of the Houſe to be a Lord of the Other Houſe, his Son-in-law being ſo great a Lord, and have a Negative Voyce over *Cambridge-ſhire*, and all the people of theſe Lands beſides.

(e) White, *who aſſiſted Col. Goff to turn the honeſt Members left behind in the little Parliament out of the Houſe. Let Goff look to it.*

37. Sir *William Strickland*, Knight of the old Stamp, a Gentleman of *Yorkſhire*, and brother to *Walter Strickland*, was of the Parliament a long time, but hath now it ſeems forgotten the cauſe of fighting with, and cutting off the late Kings head, and ſuppreſſing the Lords, their Houſe and Negative Voyce: He was of theſe Latter Parliaments, and of good compliance, no queſtion, with the new Court, and ſettling the Protector anew in all thoſe things for which the King was cut off: wherefore he is fit, no doubt, to be taken out of the Houſe and made a Lord; the rather, for that his younger brother (*Walter*) is ſo great a Lord, and by whom in all likelyhood he will be ſteer'd to uſe his Negative Voyce in the Other Houſe over *Yorkſhire*, and the people of theſe Lands, to the intereſt of the Court.

38. Sir *Richard Onſloe*, Knight of the old Stamp, a Gentleman of *Surrey*, of good parts, and a conſiderable Revenue; he was of the Long Parliament, and with much ado (thorough his policy) ſteer'd his courſe between the two Rocks of King and Parliament, weather'd ſome ſore Storms: was not his man taken in his company by the Guard in *Southwark*, with Commiſſions of Array in his Pocket from the King, and ſcurrilous Songs againſt the Roundheads? Yet by his intereſt rode it out till Colonel *Pride* came with his Purge, then ſuffer'd loſs, and came no more in play till about *Worceſter* fight; when, by the help of ſome Friends in Parliament, he was impowred to raiſe and lead as Colonel, a Regiment of *Surry* men againſt the Scots and their King, but came too late to fight, it being over: being popular in *Surry*, he was of the Latter Parliaments; is fully for Kingſhip, and was never otherwiſe, and ſtickled much among the 70 Kinglings to that end; and ſeeing he cannot have young *Charles*, old *Oliver* will ſerve his turn, ſo he have one; ſo that he is very fit to be Lord *Onſloe*, and to be taken out of the Houſe, to have a Negative Voyce in the Other Houſe over *Surry* if they pleaſe, and all the people of theſe Lands beſides, whether they pleaſe or not.

39. Mr.

39. Mr. *John Fiennes*, Son of the Lord *Say*, and Brother to Commissioner *Fiennes*, brought in, it's likely, for one upon his score, is in a kind such a one as they call a Sectary, but no great stickler; therefore not being redeemed from the fear and favour of man, will, it is probable, follow his brother, who is (as it is thought) much steer'd by old Subtilty, his Father that lies in his Den, (as *Thurloe* by his Mr. St. *Johns*) and will say *No* with the rest, when any thing opposes the interest of the new Court, their power and greatness; and may therefore pass for one to be a Lord, and to have a Negative Voyce in the Other House over all in *Oxfordshire* (the University men onely excepted) and over all the people of these Lands besides.

40. Sir *John Hubbard*, Knight Baronet of the old Stamp, a Gentleman of *Norfolk*, of a considerable Estate, part whereof came lately to him by the Death of a Kinsman: he was of these latter Parliaments, but not of the former; had medled very little, if at all, in throwing down Kingship, but hath stickled very much in helping to re-establish and build it up again, and a great stickler among the late Kinglings, who petitioned the Protector to be King; his principles being so right for Kingship and Tyranny, he is in great favour at Court as well as *Dick Ingoldsby*, and, no question, deserves to be a Lord, and to be taken out of the House to exercise a Negative Voyce in the Other House over all the good men in *Norfolk*, and all the people of these Lands besides, being become so very tame and gentle.

41. Sir *Thomas Honywood*, Knight of the old Stamp, a Gentleman of *Essex*, of a considerable Revenue; he was a Committee-man in the time of the Long Parliament, and also a Military man, and led as Colonel a Regiment of *Essex*-men to the fight at *Worcester*; came in good time, and fought well against Kingship and Tyranny in the House of the *Stewarts*; was of the last Parliament: he is not so wise as *Solomon*, or so substantial and thorough in his principles for Righteousness and Freedom as *Job*, (*chap.* 29.) but rather soft in his spirit, and too easie (like a Nose of Wax) to be turn'd on that side where the greatest strength is: being therefore of so hopeful principles for the New Court interest, and so likely to comply with their will and pleasure, no doubt need be made of his fitness to be a Lord, and to be taken out of the House to have a Negative Voyce in the Other House over all the good men in *Essex* (the now Lord of *Warwick*, the Protectors Brother-in-law excepted) and all the people of these Lands besides.

42. Lord

42. Lord *Ewre*, a Gentleman of *Yorkshire*, not very bulky or imperious for a Lord; he was once well esteemed of for honesty, and therefore chosen to be one of the Little Parliament; hath also been of all the Parliaments since: the *Yorkshire* men happily may like his being new Lorded, and that he should have a Negative Voyce over them; the rather, because they never chose him to any such thing: the Protector being so well satisfied with his principles, and easiness (like his fellow-Lord *Honywood*) to be wrought up to do whatever their will and pleasure is, and to say, *No*, when they would have him; it is very meet he also pass for one to be taken out of the House to have a Negative Voyce in the Other House, not onely over *Yorkshire*, but all the good people of the Commonwealth beside, being a Lord of the old stamp already.

43. Mr. *Hampden*, (now Lord *Hampden*) a young Gentleman of *Buckinghamshire*, son of the late Colonel *Hampden*, that Noble Patriot and Defender of the Rights and Liberties of the English Nation, of famous memory never to be forgotten, for withstanding the King in the case of Ship-money, being also one of the five impeached Members, which the said King endeavoured to have pulled out of the Parliament, whereupon followed such feud, war and shedding of blood. This young Gentleman, Mr. *Hampden*, was the last of sixty two which were added singly by the Protector after the choice of sixty together; it is very likely that Colonel *Ingoldsby*, or some other Friend at Court, got a Cardinals Hat for him, thereby to settle and secure him to the Interest of the new Court, and wholly take him off from the thoughts of ever following his fathers steps, or inheriting his noble vertues, as likewise that the honest men in *Buckinghamshire*, and all other that are lovers of Freedom and Justice, that cleaved so cordially to, and went so cheerfully along with his Father in the beginning of the late War, might be out of all hopes of him, and give him over for lost to the Good Old Cause, and inheriting his Fathers noble spirit and principles, though he doth his Lands. He was of the latter Parliament, and found right, saving in the design upon which he was made a Lord after all the rest, and the Protectors pleasure. It is very hard to say how fit he is to be a Lord, and how well a Negative Voyce over the good people of this Land, and his Fathers Friends in particular, will become the son of such a Father; and how well the aforesaid good people (now called Sectaries) will like of it: but being it is as it is, let him pass for one as fit to be taken out of the House with the rest to have a Negative Voyce, and let him exercise it in the Other House over the good people for a season.

Sir

Sir *Arthur Haſlerigg*. Lord? No; ſtop there! not Lord *Haſlerigg*, a Knight of the old ſtamp, a Gentleman of a very large Eſtate and Revenue, was one of the Long Parliament, and one of the five impeached Members whom the King endeavoured to have pulled out of the Houſe with the other, but was hindered from doing of it; was a Colonel in the Army, and adventured far in the Wars, continued of that Parliament till the diſſolution thereof; was alſo choſen of theſe latter Parliaments, but not permitted to ſit at the firſt; he was by the Protector (as may be ſeen in the printed Liſt) cut out for a Lord of the Other Houſe, and to have a wooden Dagger (to wit, a Negative Voyce) with the reſt; but he miſſed his way, and inſtead of going into the Other Houſe among the ſimple Negative men, the (*f*) Off-ſpring of the Baſtard of *William* the ſixth Duke of *Normandy*, he went into the Parliament-Houſe among his fellow Engliſhmen, and there ſpake freely, bearing a good witneſs in behalf of the Good Old Cauſe, the Rights and Liberties of the people of *England*; at which the Court were vexed and ſore diſpleaſed. However, for all this loſing of his way, and the loſs ſuſtained by it, his Fame and Name amongſt all true Engliſh ſpirits, will be higher and more honourable then the ſimple Title of a *New Lord* could make him: and inſtead of a Negative Voyce in the Other Houſe, he will be honoured by after Ages as a rare *Phœnix*, that of forty four was found ſtanding alone to his principles and the Good Old Cauſe ſo bled for: Oh ſad and wonderful! but one of forty four to be found ſtanding firm to ſo noble a Cauſe as ever was on foot ſince the world began? Let all true Engliſh Spirits love and honour him, and that will be better then a *Feather in his Cap*, or a *wooden Dagger*. His Name for ever in the Chronicles will live, as one that was a true Patriot of his Countries Liberties; which noble action (if he perſevere and be more refined in that honeſt ſpirit) may deſervedly obliterate all humane frailties and miſ-carriages of his, during the ſitting of the Long Parliament, and the free people of *England* may (doubtleſs) for ever bury them in oblivion. No queſtion the Protector found he was miſtaken in him, and that he was not fit to be a Lord, or to have a Negative Voyce, being of no more complying principles to his intereſt and Deſignes, and the then New Model of Government, and will ſcarcely adventure to give him a ſecond invitation to that great Honour and Dignity he ſo ungratefully and diſdainfully ſlighted.

(*f*) See Armies *Declaration in* Looking-Glaſs, pa. 5. (*ſay they*) *The firſt ground and riſe of Tyranny over the free people of this Nation, did proceed from the Baſtard of* William *the ſixth, Duke of* Normandy, *who to prevent the Engliſh of all relief by their Parliaments, created Lords by his Patent and prerogative to ſit by Succeſſion in the Parliament as Repreſentors of his Conqueſt and Tyranny over us, and not by Election of the people as the Repreſentors and Patrons of the Commonwealth; and to make his uſurpation firm and inviolable, he ſubdued the Law-giving power of the free people in Parliament to the Negative Voyce of himſelf and poſterity; and under the yoke of this Norman Captivity and Vilainage, we have been held by that Succeſſion to this very day, &c.* See *large Petition*, Pag 11, 12. *of that Book.*

There was one or two more of the new Champions, that with their wooden Daggers went into the Other Houſe to fight againſt the Rights and Liberties of the good people of theſe Lands; but their Names being wanting, and not worthy the enquiring after, nothing can be ſaid of their noble Vertues, ſave that in all likelyhood they were of ſuch worthy principles as their fellows were of, and ſuch as would concur to carry on any deſign or intereſt they ſhould be put upon, and would ſay *No* with the reſt, when any thing came in queſtion that ſeemed to be againſt the Protectors height and abſoluteneſs, or intereſt of the new Court; which he that hath but half an eye may ſee, was the onely deſigne of calling them thither, as a *Balance of Government* to the Parliament, ſo greatly (though falſly) pretended for the good of the people.

There were alſo of this choſen number of *Sixty two*, ſome of the old Earls and Lords called Peers, which ſtood off, (*viz.* three Earls, *Warwick Muſgrave* and *Mancheſter*, and two Lords, *Say* and *Wharton*) and ſate not at all, diſdaining, as ſome thought, to ſit with theſe new Up-ſtart Lords; though others again apprehend that this their forbearance was onely out of their old State-policy, till they ſaw whether a Houſe of Lords formerly ſo abominated and thrown down (by the conſent and deſire of the good people) would again be reſented and eſtabliſhed, and then intended to come in; but I ſhall leave it: Some were in *Scotland*, *viz.* General *Monk*, Earl of *Caſſils*, Lord *Warriſton*, and Sir *William Lockhart*; which perſons may alſo diſcover to him that hath but half an eye, what a pitiful carnal low deſign they are carrying on. Some in *Ireland*, viz. *Harry Cromwel Lord Deputy*, (ſo called) *Recorder Steel*, and *Colonel Tomlinſon*: ſome it may be had no great mind to it, to wit, Colonel *Popham*, Mr. *Peirpoint*: others it's probable were letted by political or State-illneſs, or other occaſions, *viz.* Chief Juſtice *St. Johns*, Mr *John Crew*, Sir *Gilbert Gerrard*, ſo as they alſo appeared not, there being not above forty four or forty five of that worthy choyce of Sixty two, that appeared and ſate there; and it's very likely ſome think there were too many of them.

Thus far the Deſcription and Narrative. Three or four General Queries are further propoſed for a Cloſe to the whole; and it is humbly offered to all ingenious people, and queried,

Firſt, Whether if it ſhould come to paſs (as how ſoon we know not) that that noble ſpirit ſhould (like a Lyon raiſed from ſleep) riſe again in the Engliſh people, ſuch as it was in forty one or forty two, or about that time, whether theſe Champions with their *Feathers in their Caps*, and their *Wooden Daggers*, and thoſe fifty three perſons who pretended to ſettle the Government by the *Humble Petition and Advice*, would

would be able to fight with, ſtand againſt, and overcome the ſame any otherwiſe then their Predeceſſors the Lords Temporal, and the Biſhops the Lords Spiritual did then? And whether it would not in all likelyhood fare with them and their Dependents the Patentees of the Exciſe, and all others employed by them, that ſo oppreſs and impoveriſh the Nation, as formerly it did with them, if not far worſe? They may pleaſe to think of it at their Leaſure.

Secondly, Whether in theſe five years now paſt of the Protectoral Government, that bleſſed Reformation which the Protector (then General) and other Grandees of the Army ſo often promiſed, and for not bringing forth of which they pretend they diſſolved the old Parliament, hath ſo been ſet upon as to make any the leaſt proceed therein? Or rather, hath there not been a gradual and an apparent relapſing into thoſe very Evils and Enormities formerly ſo greatly ſhaken, and in ſome degree broken, but now healed again of their wound, and flouriſhing afreſh with open face; the ſpirit of wickedneſs and profaneſs being riſen very high, even among Profeſſors, like the unclean ſpirit caſt out, and entring again? And in particular, that abominable corruption and abuſe in the Law, and Adminiſtration of Juſtice, touching which the Protector (ſo called) ſometime ſaid, *It was not to be endured in a Chriſtian Commonwealth, that ſome ſhould ſo enrich and greaten themſelves in the ruine of others.* So likewiſe that often complain'd of Grievance of Tythes, touching which he alſo ſaid, (as was lately atteſted in an open Court of Judicature, ſeveral ſtanding by to witneſs the truth thereof, to whom the words were ſpoken) *That if he did not take away Tythes, by the third of September next,* (to wit, 1654) *or ſuch a time, they ſhould call him the greateſt Juggler that ever was, and would juggle in all things elſe.* Yet is there any thing done in either of theſe? or any thing gone about tending thereunto, now in theſe five years? as if it were ſo, that no fruit would ever grow upon ſuch a tree, (*viz.* the Monarchical Foundation) which the Lord hath pulled up and curſed, as *the barren Fig-tree* was: onely there is one goodly amendment, to wit, a confirmation of the Act for *treble damages*, to the undoing of many an honeſt man that upon conſcientious grounds do ſcruple the payment of them. And as for the Law and the Lawyers, they are as before, if not much worſe; and is there any ground of hope that the next five years (ſhould he continue ſo long) will produce any better fruit then the five that are already paſt?

Thirdly, Whether this Calculation of theſe ignoble Lords of the new Stamp, being of ſeveral complexions, and ſtanding in the aforementioned Capacities and Relations, having alſo ſuch dependence upon, and lying under ſo great Engagements unto the Protector, (ſo called)

called) as his Sons and Kindred, Flattering Courtiers, corrupt Lawyers, degenerated Sword-men, and a sort of luke-warm indifferent Country Knights, Gentlemen and Citizens, most of them self-interested Salary-men, be not likely (according to the very specious pretence) to prove a brave Balance of Government? And whether the good people of this Land are likely to have their just Rights and Freedoms, or religious men the Liberty of their Consciences by this Constitution, any otherwise, then according to the pleasure of the Protector and the Court? Or then they had in the time of the late King? And whether this Calculation were made to any other end then so?

Lastly, Whether all things soberly weighed and considered, the times be now so happy and blessed as some do loudly bespeak them to be? And whether for the future we are likely to have such prosperity, success and good days as some so largely promise themselves? and others it may be expected? Or whether such smiling upon old wickedness, and frowning and turning the back upon Righteousness, suppressing its growth, be any comfortable ground of such hope and expectation? Or whether upon the whole Series of things, as they now appear, there be not rather to be expected some sadder matter, if the LORD in mercy prevent not? Let the wise in heart consider.

THE END.

Reader, if thy patience be not quite worne out, read the following Post-script, which makes mention of the late flattering Adresses, &c. it may concern you. As also a Vindication of that faithful Friend to the Cause of God and his people, Mr. *John Portmans*, (late Secretary to the Fleet under General *Blake*) now Prisoner for Truth in the Tower, whom that lying Court-Pamphleter *Nedham* hath falsly aspersed and reproached in the late Diurnals.

A Post-Script to the Reader.

THe foregoing Narrative was composing and preparing to have come forth (like apples of gold in pictures of silver) *in the fittest season, during the life time of* Oliver *the late Protector* (*so called*) *and calculated for that end, among other, that as in a Glass he might clearly see his Mutability and Changeablenes in his principles, as also his* Judas-*like Treachery and Deceit, and how wickedly he had deals with the Lord, his people, and*

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the Nation, and the righteous cauſe on foot therein; but the Lord having in anſwer to the earneſt deſires and prayers of ſome of his faithful remnant, and in great mercy to the Nation and the good people therein, and the righteous cauſe, removed and taken him out of the way, it was thought fit however to publiſh it for the ſake of his aſſociates and confederates he hath left behind him, who may happily make ſome uſe of it; as alſo that the ſtanders by, yea, the whole Nation, might likewiſe ſee and judge of what hath lately fallen out in this our day.

It is ſaid of Jeroboam the ſon of Nebat, *That he not onely ſinned himſelf, but made* Iſrael *to ſin; and there were thoſe of his confederates that then ſinned with him, and after he was dead and gone, of whom it is recorded, That* they walked in the ways, and departed not from the ſins of Jeroboam the ſon of Nebat who made Iſrael to ſin. 1 Kin. 15. 34 compared with 2 Kin. 17. 21, 22.

The parallel hereof we have in England *in this our day*: Oliver *the late Protector (ſo called) who (*Jeroboam *like) ſo greatly appeared with the people for Juſtice and Freedom againſt Oppreſſion, highly profeſſing and declaring for the ſame, hath ſinned in the breach of thoſe Proteſtations and Declarations, in building again thoſe things he had been ſo greatly inſtrumental to deſtroy; therein ſurpaſſing not onely the deeds of the wicked who were cut off upon the like account, but alſo of* Jeroboam, *who never made ſuch Profeſſions and Declarations as he had done.*

There alſo are of his confederates (as the confederates of Jeroboam*) that ſinned with him in his Apoſtacy and Revolt, and do yet continue in thoſe ſins, and walking in his ſteps now he is dead and gone, as if they took no notice of the diſpleaſure and wrath of God revealed from Heaven againſt him, in cutting him off for his unrighteouſneſs.* Iſrael *ſmarted ſorely for their evil, and at laſt were carryed away Captive:* England *hath likewiſe ſuffered, and is brought very low, as tradeſmen of all ſorts, ſhop-keepers and others both in City and Country find by ſuch ſad and woful experience as they never did before, nor in the memory of man was the like ever known or heard of; and what may further ſuffer, the Lord (who will not be mocked) onely knows.*

For how unworthy are the people of this Generation, not onely the more dark and ſordid, but too many who profeſs to be Saints, and are Paſtors and Members of Churches, nay, ſome who are Mercurial and more high flown, that once ſpake the Language of Zion, *and highly appeared for the Good Old Cauſe, who notwithſtanding they have ſeen the mighty Arm and Power of God diſplayed, in bringing down the unrighteous, oppreſſive, high and lofty ones (with their foundation) for their unrighteouſneſs and oppreſſion, yet have ſo far forgotten the Good Old Cauſe ſo ſignally owned from Heaven, and are ſo beſotted and degenerated, into a ſelf-ſeeking, ſlaviſh and enſlaveing ſpirit, as they not onely juſtifie, but ſtrengthen their hands, who (inſtead of preſſing forward with more refinedneſs in that work and cauſe, leading*

ding to what it ſhall be when the promiſes and propheſies relating to the Kingdom of Chriſt *and* Zion *ſhall be fulfilled*) *have made a* Captain *or* Protector, *and are gone back to* Egypt, (*to wit, the old wicked foundation and things of Monarchy that have been deſtroyed*) *and thereby under a new name upholding and keeping the people under the old Oppreſſions: And do ſay of* (g) Oliver *their late* Egyptian Captain, *who hatched this* Cockatrice Egge, *and brought forth all this wickedneſs, and thereby did more hurt to the* Nation *then ever he did it good, and for which his Memory will deſervedly for ever ſtink in the Noſtrils of the* Lords *faithful people, That* he was a *Moſes*, the great Father and Protector of his people, our late moſt worthy Prince that uſed all means to deliver us from Bondage, by whom we enjoy Freedom in Spiritual and Civil Concernments, *&c.* moſt excellent Prince of happy Memory, the famous Champion of our Liberties, *&c.* the Father, Protector and Buckler of theſe Nations, and the people of God, who reſcued, procured and maintained our juſt Liberties to us, *&c.* the great Aſſertor of the Liberties of Gods people, and a Lover of their Civil Rights; *&c.* who well deſerves to be a pattern to all ſucceeding Princes, *&c.* our gracious Benefactor, a nurſing Father to his people, by whoſe hand the yoke of Bondage hath been broken both from the Necks and Conſciences of good people, *&c.* an inſtrument of unſpeakable Bleſſings, all whoſe great Enterpriſes the Lord conſtantly proſpered with high ſucceſs, *&c.* the great Protector of our Peace and Joy, who admirably got and (*h*) never loſt, but left three Nations in Peace, *&c.* We cannot but deeply reſent that ſad ſtroke of Providence that took away the breath of our Noſtrils, and ſmote our head from off our Shoulders, your Highneſſes moſt glorioufly renowned Father. Our *Elijah*, *&c.* your moſt illuſtrious, accompliſhed, moſt glorious, heroical, moſt renowned, bleſſed, moſt holy, ſerene, princely Father, that ſacred Perſon, the delight of our Eyes, our glorious Sun is ſet, that unſpeakable loſs, the light of our Eyes, and the breath of our Noſtrils, *&c.* But alaſs! this our *Moſes* the Servant of the Lord is dead; and ſhall we not weep? If we weep not for him, yet we cannot but weep for our ſelves; we cannot but look after him, crying, Our Father, our Father, the Chariots of Iſrael and the Horſemen thereof, *&c.* *Falſly and wickedly alluding to* Moſes *and* Elijah, *thoſe two, for ever to be honoured, faithful Servants of the Lord: with many other the like fawning, blaſphemous, lying Expreſſions, have they, in thoſe wicked Addreſſes, wherein they lye and flatter: for the Lord and his faithful Remnant know he was not ſo, eſpecially in his latter days, but was rather acted by the back ſliding ſpirit of* Corah, Dathan *and* Abiram, *as alſo the famous and renowned Princes of the Congregation; yea, the Congregation it ſelf, who rebelled againſt the Spirit of the Lord in* Moſes, Caleb *and* Joſhua, *&c.* *and would not preſs on to* Canaan, (*the work*

(g) *In their Addreſſes to his ſon* Richard *his worthy ſucceſſour.*

(h) *Have you forgot* Hiſpaniola *and the war with* Spain?

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of that day) *but said*, Let us make a (*i*) Captain, and return into Egypt, *and would have stoned* Caleb *and* Joshua *because they would have had them gone forward: As also by the Spirit of* Ahab, Jehu, *and the rest of the back sliding wicked Kings of* Israel *and* Judah: *The spirit of the* Beast *and* false Prophet *in the former and present Monarchs of this and other Nations, which the Lord hath, and will disown and curse; but not the Spirit of* Elijah, Moses, Caleb *and* Joshua, *the Lords faithful persevering ones of old, as by what is before and afterwards mentioned doth too plainly and sadly appear; for he not onely endeavoured to establish himself in this Tyranny, but before his departure, when he scarce had his senses, or could hardly speak, appointed (as some report, though some think otherwise) his forementioned eldest son* Richard, *to succeed him in the Government to support and maintain that Apostacy and Wickedness which himself and* Thurlo, *&c. had been the first Contrivers, and then Actors of, thereby to hold us perpetually under the old Monarchical Egyptian Bondage; which was no sooner effected, and he proclaimed, but the aforementioned Addressors, as they blasphemously and flatteringly speak in way of honouring his Father, so in the same Adresses do they speak of him, falsly and wickedly alluding to good* Joshua, Solomon *and* Elisha, *who succeeded* Moses, David *and* Elijah, *after their death, saying to this purpose:* We humbly beg, That though your renowned Father, who as a designed instrument, helpt us out of *Egypt* (having *Canaan* in his Eye) was even then called to Mount *Nebo* to dye there; yet you as another *Joshua* with his spirit re-doubled upon you, may by the efficacious conduct of the Captain of the Lords Host, lead us into a more full possession of Truth and Righteousness, *&c.* In times of old, when God took away *Moses* from his people, in tender Mercy he gave them a *Joshua* to succeed him: Such are our hopes of your Highness. Gods aim and end in taking away his *Moses*, was to usher you in, his *Joshua*, *&c.* But since it was the Will of God our glorious Sun should set, and that even whilst he was ascending, we ought to submit unto it: it is no little Alleviation to our sorrow, that though our Sun be set, no Night hath followed, but our Evening hath been light, by raising your Highness into your Royal Fathers Seat, *&c.* You are our great Master, the person designed by God and Man to reign over us, *&c.* It begets no little joy in our spirits, when we behold the Son of that Father by a divine Providence succeed him in the Throne by his own apppointment, given us as a most choyce Legacy and his last Blessing, *&c.* A Pledge of Divine Love and Goodness to these Nations, *&c.* *Some saying*, if his Father had not appointed him to succeed him, the common interest and peace of the Nation, without Gods Assistance, had perished together with him, *&c.* Happy successour, in whom we shall be able to say, Mercy and Truth are met together, under whose Government Righteousness and Peace hath kissed each other, of whose

(i) *Num.* 14.

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exceeding Vertues and Endowments we have had experience, &c. God hath been pleased in the midst of Judgment to remember Mercy, in appointing your Highness to succeed your Father; your most excellent serene Highness, a branch of that princely stock, on you our hopes rest, *Richard* by the Grace of God Lord Protector; your most serene Highness, our Soveraign and General, the noblest branch of that renowned stock: *and desire* that he might build up unto perfection upon that (*wicked*) foundation which his Fathers blessed hand had laid. And pray that the spirit of their departed *Elijah*, even the Chariots and Horsemen of Israel might rest upon him, &c. *And a great deal more of this blasphemous flattering stuff, which would be too tedious to relate: which Addresses*, The Humble Petition and Advice, *being so often mentioned, and their desiring him to keep the Sword Military in his hand, the design in them, and strain of expressions so like to other, begets a shrewd suspition, they were rather hatch'd at the Court by Secretary* Thurlo, *and the old malignant Pamphleter, lying, railing* Rabshakeh, *and defamer of the Lords people*, Nedham, *alias* Mercurius Pragmaticus, *who formerly writ for the King against the Parliament; and by their Mercenary Emissaries and Agents suggested to, and forced upon the simple people (as the Addresses to his Father were formerly upon the Army and elsewhere rather then in their first motion naturally flowing from the Addressors: which the Lord in due time will discover: And not onely these, but also that great Independent Doctor* (*so called*) Thomas Goodwin, *he* (Aaron-*like*) *comes in as a Leader or one of the first among them, to encourage the rejoycing and dancing about this new* Golden Calf; *and in the speech that he made* (*pretendedly in the name and by the appointment of the Pastors and Messengers of above* 100 *Congregational Churches from several parts of the Nation* (*as says the Pamphlet*) *says he*, We come with hearty acknowledgement of the best Liberties enjoyed under your Highness now blessed Father, &c. all which have been continued to us through the Protection of the great *Mordecai* that sought the Weal of his people, and spake (*k*) peace to all his seed: blessed be God for his unspeakable gift, &c. which we are here come jonyntly to acknowledge to your Highness, &c. We also come full of rejoycing, blessing God for so happy and quiet a settlement of the Nation and Government in your person and successi-on: *Solomon*, though he had his name from peace, yet was not his first entrance so peaceable as this of yours, &c. *And after mentioning a-bout what they met at the* Savoy, *and that his Father knew of the meeting beforehand, and approved of it, and of a Declaration they had drawn up to clear themselves from the aspersions laid upon them, and laying down therein what the principles of the* Independents *were*, &c. And now (*says he*) we present to your Highness what we have done, and commit to your trust the common Faith once delivered to the Saints, the Gospel, and

(k) *Was imprisoning the Lords people for their faithfulness to the Good, Old Cause and leaving them there when he dyed, a Mordecai's spirit, and a speaking peace? Well said Doctor*

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the saving truths of it, being a national endowment bequeathed by Christ himself at his Ascention, and committed to some in the Nations behalf; committed to my trust, saith *Paul*, in the Name of the Ministers; and we look at the Magistrate as (*l*) *Custos utriusque tabulæ*, and so (*m*) commit it to your trust as our chief Magistrate, *&c.* and we bless you out of *Zion*, &c. *Which practice and speaking, especially considered as the Case now stands, and as to the person to whom it is spoken, having also (according to the* Doctors *sence) no footing in* Scripture, *is the practice and Language of* Babylon, *and not of* Zion, *and greatly discovers that the poor* Doctor *never had a true Tincture within him, or taste of sweetness in Communion with God in the discovery of that Glory of* Zion, *and* Kingdom *of* Christ, *he so largely hath spoken and writ of, but had it from Books and hear-say; for it is impossible that one who hath truly tasted of that Glory, except he be desperately infatuated, or holds falling away, should bring forth such cursed untimely fruit, so contrary to the true light and spirit of* Zion, *as this is. Was not the Bishops, and the simple Clergy, who were acted by their fear or favour, formerly condemned by him and others for stiling the late and former Kings,* Defenders of the Faith, and supreme Head of the Church under Christ; *so generally acknowledged in its original to proceed from* Harry *the* 8. *who for self-ends, not the glory of God, dethron'd the Papal power in* England, *and took the* Popes (*usurped*) *Supremacy and Title of* Defender of the Faith, *as well as the* Tythes *and* First Fruits, *upon and to himself. Is it not the general received principle of* Independents *and other Sectaries (so called) who are clear sighted (and not without ground) to pleade against such a Tenent? But these things declare that Mr.* Goodwin *sucks such sweetness from the great Soveraignty, Honour and Profit of* Magdalen *Colledge in* Oxford, *and hath therewith drawn in such a Tincture of that spirit which naturally and usually breaths in persons inhabiting those places, as he is loth to be weaned from it; and therefore will right or wrong turn in and comply with any thing, so he may keep his interest there: It will be well for him if I am mistaken. But I leave what may further be spoken to this Subject, to a better Pen, who may take it in hand when his Book comes forth in print. And together with him, that cringing Court-Chaplain* Peter Sterry, *that also bows to what ever is uppermost, speaking higher then all this, as is credibly reported by several godly men that heard him to their astonishment: holding forth his Bible in the Chappel of* White-hall, *he spake to this purpose:* That if that were the VVord of God, then as certainly that blessed holy spirit (*meaning the late Protector*) was with Christ at the Right Hand of the Father; and if he be there, what may his Family and the people of God now expect from him? for if he were so useful and helpful, and so much good influenced from him to them when he was here in a mortal State, how much more influence will they have

(l) To wit, Keeper of both Tables.

(m) Do not these several Churches by their silence hold forth that they consent to what their Pastors and Messengers have don herein? & so are fallen in with, & Abettors of the Apostacy of this day? And if it be not so, ought they not to declare against it?

from him now he is in Heaven? the Father Son and Spirit thorough him bestowing gifts and graces, *&c.* upon them. *And a great deal more to this purpose: and as he spake thus blasphemously of his Father, so the same spirit running in the aforementioned flattering Addresses, breath'd from him to his son (the now Protector so called) which also greatly discovers within what walls he breaths: But I shall let the Father pass, and speak a little of the Son his Successour, and in short, a little answer to those flattering, blasphemous, ungodly expressions, couched in the late Addresses to him, as if he were a second* Solomon, Joshua *or* Elisha. *Oh you blasphemous, lying, flattering Cycophant Addressours in City, Country, Army, &c. or off-spring of* Thurlo *and* Nedham *the Pamphleter, who are so ready to cry up* Adonijah *the false, and to cry and keep down* Solomon *the true spirit of Magistracy! give me leave a little to reason with you: What eminent appearing work of grace or of the image of God did you ever experience in and upon him, or heard of from others not acted by a self-seeking, fawning, servile spirit, but truly fearing the Lord? What eminent Action for God, his Cause or people did you ever see or hear he did either in his fathers life time or since his death, that you so highly speak? and allude as if he had a* Joshua, Solomon, *or an* Elisha's *spirit? Is Hawking, Hunting, keeping Race-horses, and riding Horse-matches to the endangering of the lives both of Horses and Men; wherein, for the most part, the most carnal of Professors, and the worst of men are oftenest exercised, and must therefore of necessity be his Companions, such a demonstration of those noble vertues and high endowments you so speak of to be in him? Pray bear with me, that I thus reason with you; for my spirit is grieved when ever I read or think of these your late Addresses; and it is fully settled in my heart, and I can believe no other, but that it is a carnal, unbelieving, selfish, filthy spirit by which you are acted, and which the Lord by his spirit in his people hath already, and will further discover, blow upon, and consume. Doth the following words and action declare him to be what you so speak of him? I will tell you what is commonly reported among honest men, which I had from a good hand, and am fully satisfied is very true, yea, and more then I shall here relate: One* Cornet Sumpner *in* Colonel Ingoldsby's *Regiment, knowing the wickedness and naughtiness of* Major Babington (*Major thereof*) *to be such as to dis-own and brow-beat the honest men in the Regiment, and to countenance drunkards, lyars, swearers and haters of goodness and good men, being for a long time grieved thereat in his spirit, at length (by the advice of some eminent in the Army) drew up several Articles to present to a Court-Martial, or elsewhere against him; which your most* illustrious, serene *and* renowned *Protector, the* inheritour of his Fathers noble vertues, *hearing of, sends for the* Cornet *to come unto him: who when he was come, the* Major *and* Colonel Ingoldsby, *&c. being also present, your* Joshua, Solomon *and* Elisha *spake after this manner to him:*

Josh.

Josh. What? have you Articles against your Major? *Corn.* Yes. *Josh.* What are they? *Corn.* A pretty number of them. *Then the Major began to answer to one, but nothing to the purpose; but before the Major had done, your most* serene *Protector or* Joshua *unjustly takes part with the Major to help him out, saying to the* Cornet, You Article against your Major because he is for me? you are a (*n*) company of Mutineers, you deserve a hundred of you to be hanged; and I will hang you, and strip you as a man would strip an Eele; you talk of preaching and praying men, they are the men that go about to undermine me. *And clapping his hand upon* Colonel Ingoldsby's *shoulder, said,* Go thy way, *Dick Ingoldsby,* thou canst neither preach nor pray, but I will believe thee before I will believe twenty of them. *And says he to the* Cornet, You never owned my Father; you have lost your Commission, and shall never ride more in this Army, *&c. and a great deal more to this purpose, which I leave to* Pragmaticus (*formerly the old, now the new* Court-Pamphleter) *more perfectly to relate. Is this speaking or action,* the righteousness and peace kissing each other, *that you so speak hath been since he took the Government upon him? Or would* Joshua, Solomon *or* Elisha *thus take part with wickedness and wicked men, and do so unrighteous and wicked an Action, and speak thus profanely and wickedly? Surely no: Wherefore acknowledge your iniquity, and lye low before the Lord for these your blasphemous, lying, flattering Expressions in your wicked Addresses, whereby you have so reproached and wronged good* Joshua, Solomon *and* Elisha, *in making such undue Comparisons: wherefore repent, you flattering Courtiers,* Peter Sterry, and ye other Court-Chaplains: *Repent, repent,* Thomas Goodwin, *and ye Pastors and Messengers of* (*as it's said*) above an hundred Congregational Churches in England: *Repent you Apostate Army; Repent you* Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council, *and Militia of* London, *whose Principles are so base and mercenary, and like a Beast looking downward, as to side with* (*whether right or wrong*) *whatever is uppermost, like your Sword-Bearer and Officers, who cry Grace, grace, and bow to one Lord Maior to day, and do the same to the next the morrow. Repent also you Presbyterian Classical Ministers of the City,* &c. *who by the perswasion of three or four eminent self-interested Cycophants among you, were drawn in against your Light and Consciences to carry your bodies to* White-hall (*leaving your hearty good will at home*) *to address your selves to this new Golden Calf, as an owning of him, and this from unbelief and slavish fear of being frowned upon, or losing your Parish places. Will such a practice as this stand good before the Lord in the day of your account? Repent also all of you for your spending* 50 *or* 60000*l. about a Heathenish Popish Funeral pomp, not onely wicked in it self, but at a time when so many tradesmen and others break and are ready to starve; and when you had done, then following an image of wax to* Westminster *as if it had been a dead mans*

(n) *Meaning the officers who often met to seek the Lord, and bewail their Apostacy from the Good Old Cause.*

body,

body; wherein you lyed unto, and mocked both God and man. Repent alſo you Country profeſſors and others, of theſe flattering, blaſphemous, lying Addreſſes, and ſpeak nor do no more ſo wickedly, leſt the Judgements of the Lord break in upon you, as upon back ſliding Iſrael *of old, and your carcaſſes fall in the wilderneſs.* &c. *as theirs did, for making, and then dancing about the* Moulten Calf, *and their deſiring to make a* Captain *to return into* Egypt, *and oppoſing the Spirit of the Lord in* Moſes, Caleb *and* Joſhua, *and his work in that day. And take heed, Oh you Parliament, that you do not ſay or do as theſe have done: whom I ſo call, if you keep cloſe to, and endeavour the promotion of the* Good Old Cauſe, *and caſt out the falſe ſpirit of the* Egyptian Bond-woman, *the* Protector (*ſo called*) *and his* Lords, *and make way for, and bring in the* Spirit of Zion, *the* Freewoman, *the true ſpirit of Magiſtracy, by* Judges and Counſellours as at the beginning, men fearing God, and hating Covetouſneſs, and faithful with all the ſaints. *If you thus proceed, my ſelf, and the Lords faithful people will love, own, live and dye with you; if not, we ſhall abhor and diſ-own you as we did the former and now* Protector *and his* Lords; *and ſhall truſt* God *with our* Liberties, *and not fear your* Frowns.

And now a word *for your* encouragement, *my* Friends, *who remain* faithful *to the* Lord *in this evil day; and are, as it were, in the* Clefts of the Rocks, (*Cant.*2.14.) *and* ſecret places of the ſtairs, *in pain, crying and praying night and day, giving the* Lord *no reſt* (Iſai.62.6,7.) *till he revive the* Good Old Cauſe, *and cauſe the* Righteouſneſs of Zion to go forth as brightneſs, and the Salvation thereof as a Lamp that burneth, and until he make Jeruſalem a praiſe in the earth: *whoſe voyce, in his account (going forth in the power of his ſpirit from the ſweetneſs you have taſted in communion with himſelf in the diſcovery of this glory)* is ſweet, and countenance is comely, *and unto whom he will in the beſt time ſay,* Riſe up my love, my fair one, and come away; for lo, the winter is paſt, the rain is over and gone. *Iſa.*26.20. The flowers appear on the earth, *Iſai.* 35.2. *chap.*51.3. The time of the ſinging of birds is come, *Iſa.*35.6. And the voyce of the turtle is heard in our land, *Zach.* 12. 10. And will rejoyce over you as the Bridegroom over the Bride, with joy and ſinging, and will reſt in his love, *Zeph.* 3. 17. compared with *Iſa.*62. 5. *Wherefore be not* dampt *or* diſcouraged *in your* ſpirits *at the hearing and ſight of the late* Addreſſes, *nor at the* great Cloud of Witneſſes *therein ſeeming to own the preſent and former* Governour: *What though many of them are men of ſuch raiſed gifts and parts, and appearing grace, which to ſuch as have not their eyes in their heads, and look not within the vail, may have an appearance the* Lord *doth own them, and approves of what hath been formerly and lately done? for though they are ſo great a* Cloud of Witneſſes, *yet they are but* Witneſſes in the Clouds, *whoſe* Teſtimony, Carnal Wiſdom, Policy *and* Arm of Fleſh, *will paſs away*

like

like the morning Cloud, or early dew: *for the ſpirit of the Lord in his people, like* the waters, *Iſa.*28.17. *hath* overflown *and looked into their* hiding place, *abhor'd and blown upon them, therefore follow not a multitude to do evil. What though there be ſo many Prophets, great Scholars, learned Aſtrologers, and wiſe men among them? yet know, that amongſt almoſt* 400 *Prophets in the days of* Ahab *and* Jehoſaphat, *but one* Micaiah, *a true prophet that had the mind of God, among all the* congregation *that were going from* Egypt *to* Canaan; *among whom were many renowned* Princes, Prieſts *and* famous men, *yet onely* Moſes, Caleb, Joſhua, *&c. that truly followed* God, Numb.14. *Among all the* wiſe men *in* Babylon, *but one* Daniel *a true* Prophet, Dan.2.19 *But one* Noah *a* Preacher *of* Righteouſneſs, *and* faithful *in his* generation *before the* Flood, Gen.7.1. *One* Lot *in* Sodom. *Among the* ſeven Churches, Rev.2.3. *but two, to wit,* Philadelphia *and* Smyrna, *whom the Lord approves of; but the other ſo carried it, (except a few among them) as he ſaid it ſhould be manifeſted they belonged rather to* the Synagogue of Satan, *then to the* Churches of Chriſt. *When the* great deſtruction *comes upon* wicked men, *a little before or upon the call of the* Jews, *but* a handful, or as the gleaning grapes when the Vintage is done, ſhall lift up their heads, and rejoyce and glorifie God in the fires, *Iſai.*24. *They onely* who ſpeak often one to another when wickedneſs is ſet up, and they that tempt God are delivered; *alluding to* Iſrael, *who would have* made a Captain to return again to Egypt, *or rather the Apoſtacy of this our day, that the* Lord *owns as thoſe who fear him, and have the promiſe of the* Sun of Righteouſneſs to ariſe upon them, *Mal.*3. *The* falſe ſpirit *of* Magiſtracy *in* Adonijah *aſpiring to the* Government, *had the aſſiſtance of the Kings ſons,* Abiathar *the Prieſt,* Joab *the General, and all the Captains of the Hoſt,* &c. *who with ſlaying of Oxen,* &c. *eating and drinking, ſaid,* God ſave Adonijah, *and carryed it for a time againſt* Solomon: *but the ſpirit of* Solomon, Nathan *the Prophet,* &c. *who had the true ſpirit of* Government *and* Propheſie, *approved not of, or conſented to it, but were for the true ſpirit to rule,* 1 King.1. *and ſo it is at this day; and bleſſed be the* Lord *that our eyes do ſee a people crying, longing, and will not be at reſt till the earthy ſelfiſh ſpirit of Magiſtracy be brought down, and the ſelf-denying ſpirit of Magiſtracy or Horn of* David *now budding in* Zion *come in its room,* Pſal.132. *Wonder not, neither be turned aſide becauſe of that great multitude on the one hand, or ſmallneſs of the number on the other, that truly and indeed appear for and own the cauſe of God; but ſtand cloſe, and be more refined in the light and ſpirit of* Zion, *and keep your ground; for the Lord hath ſo appointed, That* the foot ſhall tread it down, *to wit, the meaneſt of the* ſaints; *for it is very probable that many of the great and wiſe* ſaints, *according to* Rev.18.4. *ſhall be found in the borders, and ſupporting the things of* Babylon, *and caſting out their* Brethren (Iſa.66.5.) *ſaying,* Let the Lord be glorified; *and having the miſt of* Babylon *before their eyes, ſhall ſay,* The Lord delays his coming,

and will be beating their fellow servants, *onely the* feet (*to wit, the* [illegible] *confession*) of these poor ones *who desire to keep close to God, and not to touch with* Babylon; and steps, *to wit, the* faith, prayers, *and* honest endeavours *of these needy ones, who long for, and cannot be at rest*, till judgement, *so visibly*, return unto righteousness, that all the upright in heart may follow it: *These shall tread down the lofty* City, Isai. 26. *The least of the flock shall draw them out: the people that shall bring down the enemies of* God *in the latter days, are a* very small and feeble remnant: *when the* Lord *comes to destroy* Babylon, *and to build up* Zion, *he will finde but a few upright ones, and those very destitute, helpless, and some of them prisoners too, for their witness to the true* Magistracy *and* Ministry *of* Zion, *whose prayers he will hear, and not despise, and bring forth to declare his glory in* Zion, *who shall in a holy triumph and rejoycing say*, O Lord, thou art our God: we will exalt thee, we will praise thy Name, for thou hast done wonderful things, thy councels of old are faithfulness and truth, *&c.* Lo, this is our God, we have waited for him, he will save us, we will be glad and rejoyce in his salvation. Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on thee, because he trusteth in thee. Trust in the Lord for ever, *&c. Isai.* 25. 1, 9. *chap.* 26. 2, 3. *Which good and comfortable words shall certainly be made good, for* heaven and earth shall pass away, but not one tittle of the word shall pass till all be fulfilled. I the Lord will hasten it in its time, *Isa.* 60. 33. *with Jer.* 33. 25, 26. *Hab.* 2. 3. *Read these Scriptures.* Wherefore strengthen ye the weak hands, and confirm the feeble knees, *&c. Isa.* 55. 3, 4.

And you, my dear Friends, Commonwealths-men (*so called*) *who so greatly seem to press for* righteousness *and* freedom, *labour to bring forth this* righteousness, *not by a common moral* spirit *and* principle, *but by the* spirit of Zion, *a lively, spiritual, active frame of spirit, to wit, that frame mentioned* 2 Sam. 23. (*not to be pulled and haled to do the good that lyes before you, that is more suitable to the unjust* Judge) *but be as ready to help and refresh, and therein be as suitable to delight the oppressed that come unto you*, as the light of the morning when the Sun riseth without Clouds, *is to those who have lost their way in a dark night*, and as the tender grass springeth out of the earth by clear shining after rain: *this is the Spirit of the* Horn of David *that shall* bud in Zion, *Psal.* 132. *The consideration whereof in the first manifestation and declaration of it by the spirit unto and by* David, *having thereby a taste of that glory upon his spirit, made him to break forth into a holy triumph and rejoycing, saying*, And this is all my salvation and all my desire, although he make it not to grow, (*to wit, in his day.*) *Leave no stone unturn'd, no means unus'd to let the people who come unto you speedily know one way or other what they shall trust to; say not*, Go, and come again to morrow, *if you can do it to day; delayes are burdensome and chargeable.* Job, *from the secret of God being upon his Tabernacle, and the precious dew of the spirit compassing his root, and lying*

all

all night upon his branch, had much of this bleſſed frame upon his ſpirit, He put on and clothed himſelf with righteouſneſs; and had more love to judgement then to the robe and diadem; *and upon that account, he* was eyes to the blind, feet to the lame, a father to the poor, and the cauſe which he knew not he ſearched out, *chap* 29. *'t concerns you, and is w.rth your reading. This will be the frame of the handful of corn in the earth,* Pſa. 72 (*or mountain eſtabliſht upon the top of the mountains,* Mich. 4. 1, 2.) the fruit whereof ſhall ſhake like Lebanon, *they ſhall not be ſhaken by others, but themſelves wil ſhake off their fruit: then wil you be & do according to the heart of God, and having this excellent ſpirit ſo freely, to make it your meat & drink to execute judgement, and therein to make* your ſhadow as the night in the midſt of the noon-day *to the oppreſſed, you will abhor to* bewray (*to wit*) *give up their right and freedom into the hands of Tyrants and Spoylers. To be to the oppreſſed as* a hiding place from the wind, a covert from the tempeſt, as the ſhadow of a great rock in a weary land, and as rivers of water in a dry place, *ſtanding open ready to refreſh thoſe that are thirſty, will be the frame of Chriſt and the Saints* (the Horn of David) that ſhall reign in righteouſneſs, *&c. Iſa.* 31. 1, 2. *Then* thoſe that dwell under your ſhadow ſhall return, (*from their oppreſſion*) revive as the corn, and grow as the vine, *and your ſavour among both good and bad concern'd in you, will be* as the wine of Lebanon, *Hoſ.* 13. *and ſhall ſay,* The Lord bleſs thee, thou habitation of Juſtice, *&c. and* wait for, (*to wit, deſire after you*) as (*the dry ground*) for the rain, and open their mouths wide as (*the mowed parch'd ground*) for the latter rain, *Job* 29. 23. *The foundation of the eternal welfare of your ſouls being firſt laid thorough faith in Chriſt, and an holy unblamable converſation,* (*without which you cannot attain unto the other*) *it will then be your crown and rejoycing to forget the things behind, and to come up hither; for herein doth the Lord delight,* (*as alſo will be the great glory of the latter days:*) *and as you are in the power, glory and ſweetneſs of his ſpirit herein exerciſed, will he delight in, and rejoyce over you, and you will live as it were in heaven while you are upon the earth, and he will be for your protection,* as a place of broad rivers & ſtreams, wherein ſhall go no gally with oars, or gallant ſhip paſs thereby, *&c. Iſa.* 33. *Yea,* your bow (*as Jobs*) renewed in your hand, *to ſhoot at your enemies upon all occaſions. The preſence of God being thus with you, your terrour will be upon all both at home and abroad that have a mind to hurt you,* according to Pſa. 48. God is known in her palaces for a refuge: for lo, the kings were aſſembled, they paſſed by together, they ſaw it, and ſo they marvelled, they were troubled, and haſted away: fear took hold upon them there, & pain as of a woman in travel; thou brakeſt the ſhips of Tarſhiſh, *&c. This ſalvation and forementioned righteouſneſs, is the righteouſneſs and ſalvation of* Zion, *ſpoken of* Iſa. 62. 1. *which thoſe who underſtand and taſte the glory and ſweetneſs of, cannot, will not hold their* peace, *or* be at reſt, till it go forth as brightneſs, or as a lamp that burneth. *This is the true*

ſpirit

Dan. 2. 44. *spirit of the* (o) *stone that disturbs and will destroy the beast and false prophet. Be growing up in your light, and in the frame of your spirit to these things: in order to which, pray for the dawnings of that measure of the spirit which the Lord hath promised to pour forth in the latter days. The ordinary measures of the spirit relating onely to the work within, will not do it; therefore is it that so many saints at this day turn in with the spirit and things of* Babylon. *Do not (like Alderman* Tichborn*) pretend to serve your Country freely, and afterwards take great Salaries; the people are poor, and it is your duty that have Estates, to take nothing from them except they freely give it: so ought also the Ministers of Christ to do. With other Scriptures read* Micha 3.

A word on the behalf of that faithful servant of the Lord, Mr. John Portmans, *now close prisoner under Lock night and day in the Tower of* London, *so that none may come with freedom to visit him.*

Prov. 31. 8. *Open thy mouth for the dumb, in the cause of all such as are appointed to destruction.*

THe Reader may take notice, That Mr. *Portmans* (formerly Secretary to the Navy) could not in conscience continue his employment under this Apostacy, though it were worth more then 300 *l. per annum*; and for his faithfulness to the cause of God, his people and the Nation, hath (amongst others) been a sufferer unto Bonds in the Tower this 17 of the 11 month 1658, a year wanting 3 weeks, never hearing what was laid to his charge, or that there was any to accuse him of evil: having demanded of Col. *Barkstead* his Jaylor (when first brought in by his Souldiers) what his Crime was, could get no answer, neither was there any expresst in the Warrant by which he was apprehended; the substance whereof was, *That he should be brought into the Tower to be kept until the further pleasure of the Late* Tyrant, whom the Warrant blasphemously stiled *his Highness the Lord Protector*: who being lately dead, Mr. *Portmans* took notice of it in a Letter to Col. *Barkstead*, delivered to his hand by two faithful Brethren, meekly demanding, *If he had any further Warrant to continue him a prisoner; if he had, that then he might have a Copy*, or at least the sight of it; which *if he had not, in some short time, he must conclude there was none; and therefore his occasions to go forth for the well-being of his Family urging him to it, he should assay to attend upon them; but if upon Tryal he found the force continued, he must consider what might be his further duty.* This for substance, but with more plainness was intimated in the Letter, and accordingly a week after, not hearing from him, about three in an afternoon, not disguised, but in his constant habit, he went to the gate, expecting to be stopped rather then otherwise, but finding the passage free, went forth to his Brother-in-laws house, not with an intent to conceal himself; from whence he was again taken within an hour. This is briefly and truly the matter of Fact, and may, it's hoped, justifie him in his attempt not to be left to any thing unbecoming a sober Christian; yet was he the rather induced thus to do, upon words not long before spoken by Col. *Barkstead*, *viz. That he might go out if he would*, asking some friends *If there were no way to perswade him to it*, &c. There needs nothing be said to such as know that foul-mouth'd Malignant *Nedham*, to wipe off the reproach he hath raised in his Pamphlet, that Mr. *Portmans* should say, *He would not go out if the gates were open, until he was satisfied for his imprisonment*; to go about to do it, were to imply that the Pamphletter did sometimes speak truth; which should he do, he would be utterly disabled to serve his Masters, who make lies their refuge, and hire him at no small charge (as a means to uphold their own reputation) to asperse the faithful in the Land; yet considering the report may come to those that know him not, such may be assured, That Mr. *Portmans* never spake any such thing, but hath ever declared, *That he should not continue there, were the force he is under removed.* But by all the noyse hath been made of this matter in the News-books, they onely declare how grateful it would be to have any thing to colour over their unrighteous proceedings, and justifie themselves in their hard and more then Heathenish usage of such as dare not say, a confederacy with them in their Apostacy, for unto this hour, after now almost a years imprisonment, and at this time, so close, as that he is locked up night, and day, can he not hear of Accusation or Accuser, of so much as a Warrant for his Detension other then as is before mentioned, That he should be taken and kept during the pleasure of the deceased Tyrant: which may become every true Englishman to be sensible of; for who knows whose lot it may be next, to feel the like oppression when it shall please our Task-masters to impose it;